

1. (currently amended) A method for separating electrical runout from mechanical runout, said method comprising:

pre-determining tolerances of mechanical runout;

positioning at least one position probe such that the at least one position probe measures a position of a rotating part;

positioning at least one proximity probe adjacent the rotating part; ~~and~~

calculating an electrical runout based on measurements obtained from the at least one position probe and the at least one proximity ~~probe~~; probe;

calculating the mechanical runout based on the at least one position probe;

calculating a predicted slow roll test value; and

comparing the predicted slow roll test value with the calculated mechanical runout, wherein a predicted slow roll test value of failure and a calculated mechanical runout value exceeding the pre-determined mechanical runout value is indicative of the predicted slow roll test value of failure being caused by the mechanical runout.

2. (original) A method according to Claim 1 wherein said positioning at least one position probe further comprises positioning at least two position probes 180° circumferentially separated from each other.

3. (original) A method according to Claim 1 wherein said positioning at least one proximity probe further comprises positioning at least one proximity probe adjacent at least one position probe.

4. (original) A method according to Claim 1 wherein said calculating an electrical runout further comprises calculating an electrical runout for a data point utilizing a difference between a measurement from the position probe and a measurement from the proximity probe.

5. (original) A method according to Claim 2 wherein said positioning at least one proximity probe further comprises positioning at least two position probes 180°

circumferentially separated from each other such that one position probe substantially co-linear in an axial direction to the proximity probe.

6. (original) A method according to Claim 1 wherein said positioning at least one position probe further comprises positioning at least four position probes against a rotating part

7. (original) A method according to Claim 1 wherein said positioning at least one position probe further comprises positioning at least four position probes against a rotating part such that the probes are co-planer.

8. (original) A method according to Claim 1 wherein said calculating an electrical runout further comprises calculating an electrical runout based on measurements obtained from the position probe and the proximity probe utilizing a linear variable differential transformer data collection system.

Claims 9-25 canceled.